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# LAST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

## THE CAPITAL.

## Treasury Matters.

## THE KU KLUX BILL.

## WEATHER REPORT.

## Pacific Railroad Matters.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

## Reduction in March.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1871.

**Treasury Matters.**

The Treasury will sell during April $8,000,000 of gold and purchase ten millions of bonds.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

Mr. Shellabarger will endeavor to close the debate in the House on the Ku-Klux bill to-morrow, though he will allow time for offering and discussing amendments. It is generally considered it will pass the House in its present form.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, the principal outstanding is.....$64,618,832
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....993,282
Interest paid by United States.....10,735,910
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails.....2,599,105
Balance of interest paid by United States.....8,154,505

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were.....$1,115,650
Total to date.....50,009,950

DEBT REDUCTION.

Currency in the Treasury.....$ 196,882,186
Debt less amount in Treasury.....2,99,695,586
Decrease during March.....10,112,750
Decrease since March 1st, 1865.....236,754,415

THE WEATHER.

Weather synopsis for the last twenty-four hours. The rising of the barometer and clearing up of the weather in the west reported on Saturday evening in the Lower Mississippi valley, spread last night rapidly north and eastward. Heavy or light rains were experienced along the Atlantic coast with snow in the extreme east. The weather was cool this morning in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and still continues so, but with falling barometer and fresh southerly winds. Clearing up of the weather in the middle and east Atlantic and lower lakes is now succeeded by clouds and falling barometer, a heavy fall in the barometer is reported on the upper lakes. The probabilities are that stormy weather with high winds will be felt on Lake Michigan.

A COLORED PAGE IN THE HOUSE.

To-day on the recommendation of Messrs. Porter, Platte and Stowell of Virginia, the white page from the Senate was appointed by the appointment of a colored youth from Virginia. This is the first time a colored youth has been appointed page in the House.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

### FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1871.

**HOUSE.**

The bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution being under consideration,

Mr. WADDELL of North Carolina, said while he admitted that crimes were committed in North Carolina, and that the perpetrators escaped detection, he most emphatically denied that property and lives of loyal men, which often meant loyal thieves, are unsafe. The great mass of the people of the North Carolina are as loyal, peaceable and law abiding as those in any other State, not excepting even the land that is blessed with the nativity of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler.) After showing the manner in which the people had been treated under Republican rule, he said that whatever opinion we may entertain of soldiers who took part in the war, no one could call them cowardly and skulking assassins, without rendering himself ridiculous. No man of those gallant soldiers would disgrace himself and cover with infamy his comrades. They were true and faithful to their high trust. He served a notice on the Republicans that when they accomplished their purposes and destroyed the institutions of the country by a violation of the Constitution simply to carry elections and keep the present party in power, they could not justify on the ground of their opponents this vast load of evil.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of North Carolina, said that the feeling between the whites and blacks was daily becoming better. There was no demand for interference in that section, but if there was, his influences now at work to their free exercise, and their potent charms will pacify and quiet all classes of the dangerous people. Do not by legislation incite the people, but address to them words of peace and charity, give them assurances of kindness, and more to put away trouble than by any other measures.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, said one of the gentleman's wise spoke of the eulogized rebel soldiers, and urged that it was not safe to legislate in the present condition of affairs, and the gentleman seemed to be entirely ignorant of the state of things which many Republicans believed existed in the South had in fact no existence, and which had ceased to exist since the general amnesty. He (Hawley), while listening to these remarks, was disposed to ask the gentleman were a government strong at all? The general government was supreme over and above all, and the constitution conferred all authority upon Congress to execute the laws and enforce the guarantees contained in that instrument, without any power standing in the way of their enforcement.

Mr. LEWIS, of Kentucky, did not wish to deny that disorder existed in some parts of the South, but he wanted the offenders to be punished according to the forms and provisions of law. The evils existing were attributable to corrupt and unwise legislation by unprincipled white men and ignorant negroes, respectable Southerners being precluded from the management of affairs. Never had conquered people more nobly yielded to the fate of war than had the South, and more promptly submitted to legal authority.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, sent up to be read an affidavit received from Iowa, and showed a remarkable outrage, whether by Ku-Klux Mr. Niblack could not say, but it was something of that character.

The affidavit recites that the framer was born in New York in 1829, that he was a victim of Demons, who had committed outrages on him making him do things against his will. The demons live on human flesh. They are twenty-five feet high, are black and have tails behind. Their appearance is naked and shameful. Their words are unclean, and they are liars. They are larger now than they were eight years ago, and are continually growing in size. The demons have spoken to him of Revelations, winged wizards and dragons &c.

Mr. SHANKS inquired whether his colleague was connected with that society.

Mr. NIBLACK replied that the affidavit came to him as an evidence of Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. ELLIOTT (colored) South Carolina argued that the bill was in conformity with the Constitution and it was objected to by the Democrats because it struck at their Southern friends. He did not wish to be considered offensive when he quoted from the favor.

"No rogue ere felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

Mr. STOWELL, of New York, said the duty incumbent on the majority of the House now, was to guard the liberties secured by, and to enforce the amendments to the Constitution.

The House at half past 4 took a recess until 7:30.

*Evening Session.*—During the evening session Mr. Twitchell occupied the chair.

Messrs. Blair, of Missouri, and Rice, of Illinois, argued against the bill, and Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, (colored) in favor.

House adjourned.

## MEXICO.

**Dead Lock in Legislation.**

CITY OF MEXICO, March 24, via HAVANA, April 1.—The Mexican Congress is at a dead lock. The opposition have a majority of 2 but are unable to accomplish their aim because the Juarez deputies leave the hall and prevent the necessary quorum. The forcible attendance of members is prohibited by the constitution. The schemes of the fusionists have been partly defeated and the chances of Juarez consequently strengthened. General Negrit repudiates the fusionists. Several Juarez officials probably join Juarez. The attempt of the fusionists to send the army from the Capital resulted in the army adhering to Juarez unanimously. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. The Coronu government generally wavers in the legislature.

BAN AWAY.

Ex-Governor Guerrero has gone away to the Capital after an armed encounter between factions. Guerrov has petitioned Congress to pass a law withdrawing federal troops.

CELEBRATION.

The President's birthday was celebrated on the 21st and Emperor William's on the 22d. Many German and American flags were displayed.

FREEDOM OF BALLOT.

Congress has passed to the first reading a bill granting freedom of ballot, by thirty-four majority.

MINISTERIAL.

Marisecal has been appointed Minister of Foreign affairs, Mexaxco, Minister of the Interior. Savedra has been estimated Minister of Justice. Pomeravilli probably go to Washington, and Payno will probably assume the Ministry of Finance.

## POLITICAL.

**Republican Successes in Kentucky.**

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Danville and Harrodsburg (Kentucky) city elections resulted in favor of the Republicans, the former giving seventy-two majority and the latter eighty-five.

# NEW YORK.

**A Church Burned—Suspension of the Commonwealth Insurance Company —Arms for France—The German Jubilee—Activity in the Navy Yard —Seven Vessels Fitting Out.**

NEW YORK, April 1, 1871.

POSTPONED.

The inauguration of the statue of Professor Morse has been postponed to June 8th.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.

Burglars entered the building of James Bell, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-second street last night, and carried off ten thousand seven hundred dollars' worth of goods.

A CHURCH BURNED.

The splendid Episcopal Church of the Messiah of which Rev. Dr. Thrall is pastor, at the corner of Clermont and Green avenues, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss including a magnificent new organ is not less than $400,000, probably covered by insurance.

SUSPENSION.

The Commonwealth fire Insurance Company of this city suspended to-day on a petition of the Attorney General setting forth that the capital of the Stock Company had been impaired to the extent of $185,628. Judge Cardozo appointed Wm. M. Tweed Jr. receiver of the Company on his giving bond in $5,000.

The Capital Stock of the Commonwealth fire Insurance Company of which Wm. M. Tweed Jr. was yesterday appointed receiver, is $250,000; liabilities, $165,428, and total assets $250,068. The officers of the company decline to explain the causes of the disaster concerning which various reports are current. It is stated on good authority that at a recent meeting of the Directors the prominent stockholders agreed to make up the deficit which was supposed to be about $50,000 and take that amount of stock. The President of the company said yesterday that the appointment of a receiver was entirely unexpected by the Company, though it is also rumored that the whole affair was previously arranged. The deficit will soon be made up, the receiver discharged and the Company put in operation again.

ARMS FOR FRANCE.

The steamer Arcadia sailed yesterday for Havre with nearly $650,000 worth of arms and war material, including thirteen hundred cases of rifles, for the French army.

THE GERMAN JUBILEE.

One hundred and fifty organizations have already signified their intention of participating in the German commemoration on Easter Monday, and it is expected that seventy thousand men will march in the procession. Seven hundred of the National Guards, and twelve triumphal cars will appear in the column.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY YARD.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says that the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard has been order to fit out for sea immediately seven vessels—the Wachusetts, Shawmut, Omaha, Canonidagua, Florida, Minnesota and Susquehanna.

THE RAILROAD THIEVES.

Cavanaugh, shot by officers while robbing the freight car at Dobb's Ferry on Thursday night, died last night, and Hennessey, suspected to be his accomplice, was committed for trial in default of ten thousand dollars bail for an attempt on the life of the officer attesting him.

FORFEITED.

Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court has declared forfeited twenty-one recognizances in criminal cases to the aggregate amount of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

NEW PASTOR.

The Rev. Doctor Henry McSeudder late of San Francisco preached his first sermon before a crowded audience at the Central Congregational Church Brooklyn, his new parish, this morning.

## THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—River 22 feet, and falling. Arrived—Nellie Peek, Pittsburgh. Departed—Robert Burns, Memphis; S. W. Strader, New Orleans; Bergauda, Evansville; Nellie Peek, Fort Benton; Valley, Wheeling. Weather clear and cool. Business moderate.

CAIRO, April 1.—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans to Louisville, 1; P. M. Chester, Memphis to St. Louis, 1; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1; A. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 1; Allegheny Bell No. 4, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 6; John A. Wood, New Orleans to Louisville, 7; Wm. Crane, Pittsburgh to St. Louis; Jas. Nye, New Orleans to Louisville, 7; N. J. Kellog, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10; W. H. Brown, St. Louis to Louisville, 8; No. 2, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 1; Julia, St. Louis to Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 4; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 5; Silver Moon, Cincinnati to Memphis, 5; Jno. Hicks, Memphis to New Orleans to St. Louis, 7. River stationary; clear; mercury 54.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Arrived—City of Alton, Mohawk and barges, from New Orleans; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Glasgow, from Louisville; Mogan-tree, from Cincinnati; Sam Brown, from Cairo. Departed—John Kyle, for New Orleans; City of Tekin, Peru, for Keokuk; Argout, for Tennessee River; Julia, for Vicksburg; Sallie, for Arkansas River; Jack Wood, for Red River; Quickstep, for St. Paul; Mountaineer, for Kansas City; Kate Robinson, for Cincinnati; Texas Belle, for Memphis; Memphis, for Illinois River. River falling. Weather, pleasant.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—River stationary with 6 feet 2 inches on chute, eight feet eight inches in channel, five feet eight inches on rocks. Clear and pleasant. Departed—Sarah Orne, for Memphis; Fairchild, for Pittsburgh. Departed—Abeuna, and Lorena, St. Louis; John Kilgour, New Orleans; Tennessee, Tennessee River; Evening Star, Cumberry to Cairo. Passed down, a tow of salt.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Clear and cool. River fell a foot. Arrived—Ben Johnson, Cincinnati; L. Louisville. Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, St. Louis; Minnie, Omachita; Glasgow and Wm. Wheeler, Cincinnati; Wealthand Ames, New Orleans; Pink Warble Louisville and Minneola.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Arrived—James Howard, Paducah and Cairo; Sam Hill, Louisville. Departed—Susie Silver, Louisville; Messenger, Pittsburgh, Continental, St. Louis; Jupirter, Arkansas river. Weather cloudy. Cotton dull.

MOBILE, April 1.—River falling, with 6½ on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and cloudy. Arrivals—Burkeville, from Upper Cumberland; Ben Lewis, Eddyville and J. N. Phillips to Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, April 1.—Down—Minnie, H. S. Turner, St. Louis; Ben Lewis, Cincinnati; Viola and Belle Kountz. Weather warm and clear. River stationary.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—River twenty-one feet and stationary, eighty-one under the bridge space. Arrived—Juniata, from Pittsburgh; Lawrence, from Nashville. Departed—Juniata, for Pittsburgh. Cloudy; temperature moderating.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Arrived—City of Quincy, New Orleans; North western, Lake Pepin; City of Chester, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Emperor, Cincinnati; Esperanza, Ohio and Tennessee. Departed—Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; Mountaineer, Missouri River. River still declining. Weather clear and mild, with high wind during the day. Sharp thunder storm to-night.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—River receding; fallen four inches; six feet four inches on Indiana Chute; eight feet four inches in canal; five feet four inches on rocks; eight feet four inches in bridge space. Clear and hot to-day; raining to-night. Freight scarce. Arrived—Argosy and barges, P. W. Strader and Robt. Barns from Cincinnati; Nellie Peek from Pittsburgh; Indiana from New Orleans. Departed—Argosy and barges and P. W. Strader for New Orleans; Robt. Burns for Memphis; Nellie Peek for St. Louis. The wharfage collected in two weeks ending April 1st, was $3,000.

CAIRO, April 2.—Richmond, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 p. m.; Mary Davage, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 11; Turner, New Orleans to Louisville, 4 A. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 4; Blue Lodge, Cairo to Vicksburg, 6; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9; Sam Brown, Cairo to St. Louis, 9; Boaz, Louisville to New Orleans, 9; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 12; Belle, Pittsburgh to Memphis, 1 P. M.; Argonaut No. 2, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 1; Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 1; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5; R. J. Lockwood; St. Louis to Red river, 5; Joseph, St. Louis to Memphis, 4; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 7; Mary Ann, Louisville to New Orleans, 8. River stationary; clear; mercury slowly rising.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 2.—Cloudy and raining. River rising slowly. Up—Emma Graham, Cincinnati; Ben Lewis, Eddyville and barges, Quickstep, Ajax and barges. Down, Lorena, Bixley and barges, John Kilgourn Anderson, Tennessee and barges.

VICKSBURG, April 2.—Down—Commonwealth. Up—Kate, Kinney and City of Cairo. Warm and clear. River falling slowly.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—Clear and pleasant, river falling rapidly. Departed—City of Vicksburg for St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Arrived—Mary Houston for Louisville; Alaska for Pittsburgh.

## HAVANA.

**Diabolical Cruelties by Spanish Volunteers.**

HAVANA, March 31.—The rumor prevails here, and is generally credited, that the volunteers in the neighborhood of San Juan De Los Remedies roasted a man alive, first running a stake through his body. They then built a fire of the stake and the Spanish officers while engaged in the act of cruelty. This outrage has greatly incensed the people, and bloody murders on both sides have resulted. An American stopped to light a hotel one day, at the beginning of the week, and was shot dead. Seventeen murdered in their beds in a single night. Four hundred persons, mostly negroes, who were led by surrendering to Puerto Principe, have returned from the woods, impelled by hunger. They thought it preferable to die by Spanish bullets than by want of food, which they feared so fearfully. A few were seized while attempting to escape.

SPIES.

A Spanish gunboat left on Tuesday for Nassau with two persons on board who are intended for spies upon the expeditions expected there—one from the United States and one from Cuba.

MURDERING OLD MEN AND WOMEN.

A Spaniard who was with the last convoy which conducted from Manzinbel to Los Tunis a whole family, composed of old men, women and children, who lived on a farm called Ocajal, six miles from San Gerimmo, informs us that they were exterminated by Spanish troops. The expedition was safely landed on the southern coast, near Trinidad. A whole company were left unformed and armed.

## BOSTON.

**The State Constabulary.**

BOSTON, April 1.—The Legislative Investigating Committee on the state Constabulary have requested of Chief Constable Jones, a return of liquors seized on Thursday, the act being considered a violation of the resolution protecting witnesses summoned before the Committee.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

## FROM EUROPE.

## Distracted France!

## REVOLUTION ON THE WAY!

## Fighting Commenced!

## THE NATIONALS REPULSED!

## Doings of the Commune!

## BLOODSHED IMMINENT!

## Prussia's Demands!

## PAYING THE COSTS!

**FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

LEAVING FOR LUXEMBOURG

LONDON, April 1.—Paris dispatches dated 31st March, contain the following information. *Cri du Pueple* says the Committee will leave the hotel De Ville for Luxembourg.

THE COMMUNE.

The members of the Commune now administer affairs in their respective arrondissements.

COMPLAINTS.

The *Rappel* publishes a letter from General Lullier, complaining of the treatment he has received from the National Guards. Naleon Grave and Besson are still in prison.

LETTERS STOPPED.

It is stated that letters to the journals outside Paris have been stopped.

THE EXODUS.

The inhabitants continue to leave Paris, and many streets already look deserted.

NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

The *Constitutionnel* newspaper was seized yesterday.

ROCHEFORT RETURNING.

The *Veritie* says Rochefort has recovered and is coming to Paris direct. The *Mot D'ordre* confirms the statement.

BISMARCK LIBERAL.

The *Mot D'Ordre* says Bismarck has consented to a modification in the article of the three preliminaries of peace, and allowed the augmentation of the French army to eighty thousand men. Bismarck in his note asked Thiers to define a time in which he would accomplish the reduction of the French army in Paris. Thiers resisted, and expressed the hope that he would succeed in his efforts at conciliation, not by asserting the right to judge when other measures would be necessary.

APPOINTMENTS.

At the sitting of the Commune yesterday, Le Francais was appointed President; Regault Delaray, Secretary, and Bergeret and Duval, Judges. The Commune proposes to admit foreigners to membership in the Council.

THE FLAG.

The flag of the Commune will be that of the universal Republic.

COMMISSIONERS.

Ten Commissioners have been appointed by the Commune to take charge of affairs, as follows: Executive, Bergeret; Finance, Jourde; Financial, Justice, Public Security, Works, Trade, Public Service, Foreign Affairs, and Education.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

It has been decided that education shall be gratuitous and compulsory and entirely secular.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COMMUNE.

The Commune determined to dispatch representatives to the various States of Europe and especially to Prussia as soon as their future attitude is known.

UTTERLY FALSE.

Versailles dispatch to-day pronounces utterly false the statement recently published that the Thirteenth Regiment of the Line has entered Paris and fraternized with the National Guards.

NEW ELECTIONS.

A dispatch from Paris says the Sub-Central Committee has ordered new elections for military officers, and issued a fine reminding the National Guards that they have the right to remove all officers in whom they have lost confidence. Many officers have been removed for the collection of taxes.

TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

Delescluze has demanded that the sittings of the Commune be made public. The proposition is approved by the *Rappel* and other journals.

THE RED FLAG.

The red flag has been holsted on the Tuileries and the Louvre.

COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphic communication has been established between the Ministry, the Maries, and the Public Buildings generally.

AMBASSADORS.

A dispatch from Florence March 31st says that Visconti Venosta the indefatigable before the 15th instant, 80,000 Germans will enter Paris to suppress the revolution and remain until the money is all paid.

ROCHEFORT AND LOCKROY

LONDON, April 3, 2:30 A. M.—The *Mot D'ordre* has an article signed by Henri Rochefort summoning the Committee of Safety. Edward Lockroy writes in the *Rappel* that he proposed to the Assembly to recognize what had been done in Paris, to adopt the electoral law, convoke the Constitutional Assembly and then dissolve, all to prevent civil war. The *Siecle* demands the abolition of prefectures and the restoration of the municipal departments.

PARIS QUIET.

Paris is quiet but the exodus of inhabitants continues. Versailles is crowded to overflowing, and lodgings are only to be had at fabulous prices.

## FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The annual boat race between the Cambridge and Oxford University crews took place on the Thames yesterday, and was the accompaniments of excitement and crowded river banks. Cambridge won easily.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* has fled with all the materials of the office.

The western gates of Paris have been closed on account of the presence of a body of troops were about to attack the city.

The journals *Francaise* and *Electeur Libre* have ceased to appear in Paris.

The Commune has summoned Colonel Challeton, who surrendered Mount Valerian to the Versailles to appear for trial, but he refuses to obey orders.

The *Times'* special from Versailles says Thiers pays Gambetta's debts to the amount of $100,000.

A special from Paris to the *Telegraph* says the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth regiment of the Line, after reconcentering the troops at Sevres and finding it deserted, entered Paris in a body, where they were received enthusiastically, and fraternized with the National Guards.

## ENGLAND.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

LONDON, April 1.—The steamship City of Dublin, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

THE BOAT RACE.

There are the usual discrepancies as to the time and distance by which the Cambridge won the race to-day. Some parties say the distance was only one length and the time five seconds.

## AUSTRIA.

HEATED DISCUSSION.

VIENNA, April 2.—In the *Reichsrath* a heated debate is in progress on army matters. There is a wide difference of opinion on the proposition of the Government to raise fresh contingent recruits.

The Hungarian yesterday objected to the motion to adjourn, and the discussion will be resumed Monday.

## BELGIUM.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE.

BRUSSELS, April 1.—The Japanese Ambassador, Justice Sutsuma, and suite, have arrived here, accompanied by Baron Siebld and interpreter.

## SWEDEN.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER SICK.

STOCKHOLM, March 31.—The Queen Dowager of Sweden is ill.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

LONDON, April 1, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ Money 92⅜@92⅝ for account. Bonds steady 5-20's of '62, 92½; do '65, 92¾; do '67, 91¾; 10-40's, 89¾.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum 48f.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—Cotton easier; mid. dling uplands 9 5-16d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

## CINCINNATI.

**Fatal Boiler Explosion.**

CINCINNATI, April 1.—A boiler in Uriah, McCall & Co.'s distillery, Ohio River and McCall's Landing, Brown county, exploded yesterday, greatly damaging the building, and killing two persons and wounding nine others, two of whom have since died. Killed—John McCoy, Jr., member of the firm, Hamilton, O.; D. R. Sayer, R. R. Agent, Ripley, O.; Wm. Kincaid, J. B. Thompson, H. J. Kimball. Wounded and yet living—J. J. Hendricksen, severely scalded; Wm. Hall, badly burt in the abdomen; J. K. Pollard, hip fractured; J. Ellis, slightly scalded; L. Watson, left thigh broken; J. Huffy severely hurt; Mr. Boaz, seriously. Loss on the building about 15,000 dollars; cause not ascertained. Among the rumors is one that a number of the hands had been in a drunken state for two days. The distillery had been running night and day, Sundays excepted.

RAILROAD ELECTION.

The following officers have been elected for the Cincinnati and Rockport Railroad: President, Josiah Kirby; Vice President, E. H. Salmon; Secretary and Treasurer, T. Hedges; Attorney, Judge R. O. Debraler; Executive Committee—A. T. Goshorn, Jas. McGlenn and P. F. Lane.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Considerable interest is manifested in the election for city, township and municipal officers, which takes place to-morrow.

## MEMPHIS.

**Stopping Ku Klux.**

MEMPHIS, April 1.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says: Governor Alcorn, in a message to the Legislature to-day, says: Rewards for the detection of men engaged in the outrages perpetrated by what is called Ku Klux in any county shall, when paid by the Executive, be made a special tax upon that county, with a right to change the *venue* on the part of the State. He suggests that the Governor shall call into the field a regiment of cavalry of picked men for operating, whenever such assistance shall be necessary, the cost of the subsistence of said regiment to be levied as a special tax on the county to which they have been called by the appearance of masked assassins. With this power the tax payers who shall dare to tolerate by their sympathies the performance of the Ku Klux will soon find out such toleration will have cost them dearly. Conviction will have nothing undone to repress violence. It is our solemn duty to see we leave nothing undone to remove all possible grounds for its provocation.

KU-KLUXISTS SENTENCED.

The application for a new trial in the case of Poston and Gregory, convicted of Ku-Klux ing young Schofield, near Cuba, this county, was overruled by Judge Flippin to-day, and they were sentenced to be hung on the 26th of May.

## CANADA.

**Tariff Changes.**

OTTAWA, April 1.—The Government issued instructions to admit on and after to-day the following articles free of duty: Coal, coke, wheat, flour, salt, peas, beans, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grains, Indian meal, oatmeal, flour or meal, and any other grain.

THE FISHERIES.

In the House of Commons some discussion arose on Dr. Tupper's motion for the House to go into Committee on the resolution for an amendment to the act respecting the fisheries by foreign vessels.

Mr. Tupper said the resolutions provide another means for carrying out the present regulations, and did not propose to make the point of law more stringent.

Mr. Holton said it empowered the minister of Marine to order captured vessels to be taken to other foreign parts. He thought instead of adding this, the House should go into the resolutions were agreed to, and the bill founded on them, read for the first time.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Death of a Prominent Citizen.**

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Walter B. Foster, an editor and publisher here twenty years ago, but for several years past Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, and a man of fine literary attainments, died yesterday. His remains will be forwarded to Boston, where his relatives reside.

HUNG HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—John May hung himself last night—cause, whisky.

CHOKED TO DEATH.

Yesterday two men named Chas. Robinson and Chas. Stevenson got into a fight over a game of pigeon-hole at Jacksonville, Illinois. Stevenson threw Robinson and got one of his thumbs in his mouth, whereupon Robinson seized Stevenson by the throat and choked him to death. Robinson was arrested.

## CHICAGO.

**A Madman Shoots a Priest in Five Places.**

CHICAGO, April 2.—Yesterday at Ottawa, Illinois, as Father Terry of the Catholic Church was emerging from the Convent near his residence, he was suddenly confronted by an insane man named James Morrissey, who without warning, commenced firing upon the priest with a revolver, who immediately turned and commenced running from his mad assailant. Father Terry had run but a few steps when he fell upon his face. Morrissey ran up to him, and placing his revolver within a few inches of his person, discharged it five times in immediate succession and then ran away. When the priest was taken up it was discovered that one ball had struck him in the back of the head, not doing him serious injury. The others struck him a little below the shoulders, all within the space of three inches, and none of them penetrating far into the flesh. This was owing to the weakness of the powder with which the revolver was loaded. None of Father Terry's wounds are fatal. Morrissey was adjudged insane two years ago by the courts, but he subsequently showed signs of improvement, and the order of the court to confine him in an insane asylum was not carried into effect. He has several times threatened the life of the priest for some personal grievances, as has been stated in these dispatches.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, rector of Christ Church is to be brought to trial for contumacy, in disregarding the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Courts, as pronounced by the Bishop, by which he was tried and convicted for non-conformity. A portion of the correspondence is published. It embraces a letter addressed to the wardens of Christ Church, and the reply of the wardens thereto. Bishop Whitehouse in his letter communicating officially the sentence of the Court says:

The immediate effects of discipline, how guarded and gentle soever it may be, must be disturbing to a congregation and arouse feelings of irritation and sorrow to many of you. Mr. Cheney is justly endeared by offices of public and private administration, and you esteem him very highly for the sake of his work's sake. I sympathise with all that is natural and generous in such feelings. I am prepared to expect and overlook from the same impulse that which may be unreasoning, ensnided and even unjust, in the real issues and the responsibilities of other official trustees. I suppose to such grief and misconception which is inseparable from the care of all the churches, and however hazardous or humiliating to the individual, must be accepted when in conflict with the claims of delegated trusts. This grave trial, beloved in the Lord, has now become yours, and in a measure mine. I feel deeply that I will not impose upon any rash counsels, or degrade it by any passionate though futile session.

The reply of the wardens is quite lengthy. They say: Accepting the sympathy you express in the spirit in which it is tendered, we trust you will permit us to express our profound conviction that any part of acting upon unreasoning, unjust or one-sided instinct, or any failure to receive the important of the trust imedent to the office you hold. On the contrary we acknowledge the solemnity of the responsibilities which the ecclesiastical office and just in proportion to its exalted character, we have looked to see it administrated, and have not failed to see it administrated, not in part but to-day. Our beloved rector after eleven years of labor among us, during which his success has been fully equal to his work exceedingly and to endear him very much to his people, has incurred the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors and an illegal sentence, claimed to have been arrived at and inflicted in the administration of discipline, has been passed upon him. If he had been guilty of offence or misconduct requiring and justifying such a sentence, that guilt would have manifested itself to the conclusion reached and the sentence announced in accordance with the laws of the Church, in which he is an officer, and in accordance with the essential principles of justice, without which there can be no discipline. Under it, it would be clearly his duty to submit and ours to counsel such submission. Is such the case in this instance? Accepting the interpretation of his vestry, by his brother Presbyters or upon preliminary investigation, our Pastor, engrossed in the work of the holy sacred calling entirely unconscious of the impending blow, found himself subjected to a prosecution upon the serious charge of violation of his solemn engagement of ordination and of his ordination vow, and that he had been guilty of such violation, in that he had administered the sacrament of initiation of the office of the public baptism of infants, the positive affirmation therein contained that he is regenerated by baptism by the baptismal act itself. The doctrine of the Protestant Episcopal Church does not teach that he is regenerated necessarily present in the administration of the right of baptism. To declare in positive language, that which is not in compliance with the church, was to burthen our pastor, most too grievous to be borne, and is impossible for him to do, not in compliance with conscience by attempting in the use of that office to explain that one part do not mean what he had said. The omission of the interveration containing this false doctrine, leaving the service in the Prayer Book as it is, would be utterly unchanged, and in so doing he did no more than many of his reverend brethren in this church have done before him, and in no respect interfered with the efficacy of the rite or assumed to make material alterations in the rite. But as he was cited to be tried, and proceedings to sentence have been steadily pressed to that end, the question has become one of such grave discipline should always be slow, and that the mildest measures should be taken toward one who has manifested the tenderness of conscientious scruples or acting under a mistaken sense of duty.

The letter concludes as follows:

Entertaining these views we cannot hesitate as to our duty in the premises. It is with the deepest sorrow that we find ourselves obliged even in appearance to assume an attitude of difference with the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. Painful as are the duties imposed upon us, we must discharge them, under the guidance of our own conscience, and the manner in which they have been carried on, the conclusion in which they have arrived, and the grounds of the practicability of submission without moral degradation, leave us no alternative. Appealing to that Almighty Being, to whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, for the rectitude of our intentions, invoking His illumination upon all bishops, priests and deacons, and earnestly hoping that it may please Him to comfort, help and succor us in this season of tribulation. We remain, very respectfully sir,

WARDENS.

## FIRES.

IN TROY, N. Y.

TROY, April 1.—Griswold's Opera House was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $60,000, insured for $15,000. P. W. Bishops, saloon keeper in the theatre building, loses $7,000; uninsured. Loss on market shop damaged by falling walls $5,000; insured.

IN ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., April 1.—A fire broke out this morning in Walker's sugar refinery, which was entirely destroyed, extended through to Water street, burning James Harris & Allan Bros. stores warehouses, together with Allan Bros. stores, two coopers and two block-making shops. The loss is estimated at $50,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

IN HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 2.—The Gilbert Clock Company's entire works in Winsted were burned this afternoon. Loss $60,000; insurance $30,000.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

**Alarming State of the Weather.**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The weather continues alarmingly dry and warm, and unfavorable to the crops.

CONVICTED.

H. Wilson, a seaman on the steamer California, convicted in the United States Circuit Court of manslaughter in killing James Bastadt, seaman, the mate of the vessel, has been recommended for mercy.

EARTHQUAKE.

As I write this, twelve and a half minutes to eight o'clock, sharp, a shock of earthquake is shaking the buildings. A second shock occurred five minutes later. No damage done. The people ran into the streets in alarm.

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Incendiary Fire.**

SYRACUSE, April 2.—It is supposed an incendiary, last night, in the town of Salina, about three miles from this city, burned three large barns and several other outbuildings, together with fifty tons of hay, a large amount of grain, sixty cows and five horses. There is no insurance excepting on the buildings.

STRIKE.

A number of salt boilers and other employes in the salt works struck yesterday because of a reduction in wages. It is expected the strike will become general and involve three thousand workmen.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The New York Methodist Book Concern muddle still remains unsettled.

—D. M. Bigelow & Co., wholesale grocers at Milwaukee, failed with heavy liabilities and light assets.

—Another of the gang of the Hudson River Railroad thieves named Saunders was arrested on Saturday in New York.

—A game of billiards between Choate, of Springfield, and Honing, of Cincinnati, for the championship of Ohio, terminated in favor of Honing.

—Meagre but sad news comes from the Asiatic squadron. It appears that in sending down the main-yard of the United States flagship Colorado, per jack tackles gave way and a heavy stick fell on deck, killing and injuring several.

—General Butler has published a pamphlet entitled "Controversy between Speaker Blaine and General Butler, growing out of his endeavor to get legislation from the protection of the liberty, property and lives of loyal men throughout the South."

—The latest report from the Isthmus of Darien represents that the newly discovered route for the canal is but only twenty-two miles long and the deepest cutting necessary will not be more than one hundred and fifty feet and perhaps only seventy-five or one hundred feet.

## MONTHLY REPORTS.

**Business at the Various Public Offices.**

The following is the monthly report, as furnished by Clerk Patterson of business at

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

| Number of Cases. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Drunkenness | 425 | | |
| Disorderly conduct | 271 | | |
| Vagrancy | 53 | | |
| Informations | 51 | | |
| Total | 780 | | |
| Discharged | 59 | | |
| *Receipts.* | | | |
| Fines and forfeitures | $1,205 00 | | |
| Jail receipts | 241 00 | | |
| Night police | 318 00 | | |
| Dramatic license | 60 00 | | |
| Pawn license | 100 00 | | |
| Total | $1,984 00 | | |
| Receipts for March, 1870 | 1,540 90 | | |
| Increase | $ 442 20 | | |

REGISTER'S OFFICE.

Register Joseph H. Gray reports the following business at his office during the last month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

| *Decedents.* | *Executors.* |
|---|---|
| Thomas Potts | Edward Stokes. |
| John B. Kirchner | Barbara Kirchner, Jacob Dressler. |
| Conrad Oldenderfer | Mary Oldenderfer. |
| Nancy Baird | George Morgan, Robert Patterson, Charles McKnight. |
| Geoffge Moore | Ann Jane Moore. |
| Samuel Young | Mary Ann Young, James S. Hamilton, Hugh T. Hamilton. |
| Archibald Hamilten | Mary Hamilton. |
| John Roberts | Sarah Roberts. |
| Catharine Meyers | G. W. Smith. |
| John F. Herron | Rose M. Herron. |
| John E. Appleton | Alice H. Spencer, Samuel G. Pollock, Henry G. Pollock, John Patterson. |
| John Pollock | |

# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.


HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¾@110¾.

IN our local department this morning we present the able, eloquent and spirited address of Major A. M. Brown, President of the Pittsburgh Law Association, delivered at the annual meeting held on Saturday last.

THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS to the United States in 1870 was 379,876. The greatest number in any one year was in 1854, when it reached 427,833. In 1862 there were but 91,900 immigrants arrived. Since that time the number has been steadily increasing.

WE ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement elsewhere published of the new Government loan. No wiser, safer or better use of funds could be made than by subscribing for the bonds, and we hope a full share of them will be taken in this neighborhood.

THE COLORED DEMOCRACY of Cleveland are highly indignant at the fact that one of their number, named Freeman, has struck hands with the Democracy and accepted the nomination from that party for the office of Assessor. The colored Republicans of that city are not to be bought in that way, and from present appearances Democracy has chastened itself to no good purpose.

THERE will be a Republican victory in Connecticut, only provided the popular legal vote is cast. What Tammany may do, we do not pretend to know, except that it is capable of doing anything and everything, no matter how base or mean, to secure a Democratic victory. In 1866 Governor Hawley was elected over English by 541 of a majority. In 1867 English defeated Hawley by a majority of 987. In 1868 English defeated Jewell by a majority of a little less than two thousand. In 1869 Jewell defeated English by a majority of 411. In 1870 English defeated Jewell by a majority of 843.

### COTTON AND FREEDOM.

In 1859-60, ranging from September to September, the cotton crop amounted to 4,675,700 bales. This was the largest amount produced in the United States in any one year the average for the ten years prior to 1860, reaching only the amount of 3,300,000 bales. The receipts for six months of the present cotton year, dating September 1870, fairly indicate that the crop will be very nearly, if not quite, as large as 1859-60 That it will exceed the average return from 1869 to 1870, one million of bales, seems to be beyond doubt. With this fact there is another, which renders this return in effect, the largest yield ever known, not excepting that of 1859-60. Cotton growing has been more closely confined to the Gulf States than heretofore. Its era has thus been limited, and while other portions of the South, that formerly assisted in swelling the annual return of the cotton crop, have entered more largely into the raising of grains and stock, the Gulf States, under the blessings of paid labor and the abolition of slavery, have proven to the world that the negro does *not* require to be in bondage, that he may be used for labor. It proves, moreover, that *somebody* has done work, and hard work in the Gulf States, and we are well aware it was *not* done by the whites, we are forced to the conclusion that those who were termed idle, good-for-nothing, lazy and shiftless darkies, have made a return that will go far to contradict the slanders used against them. Hereafter we think freedom is entitled to point to the Gulf States with its four millions and a half of bales of cotton, against the whole South and slavery with no greater return.

### MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

We understand the Board of Directors of this institution have undertaken to secure from the English Government a complete set of their patent office reports, dating back several hundred years. These reports consist of about three thousand volumes, and are perhaps among the most interesting and instructive publications to be had anywhere. They are so considered by all scientific men, and as our library is deficient in works of practical science, we think the movement is one to be greatly commended. The English Government have signified their willingness to DONATE complete sets of these reports to public libraries, in the United States and elsewhere, in the interest of general and useful knowledge, but of course the expense of freight, packages, insurance, etc, must be borne by the recipients of this great favor. We are told that a number of our public-spirited citizens have already promised to give liberally of the amount necessary to secure this very valuable gift, and we trust that should a subscription be opened for this purpose there will be a hearty response, and the amount necessary, say about two thousand dollars be forthcoming. It appears to us, that this sum could not be appropriated to any better use, in connection with our library, and we earnestly hope the efforts of the Board will be heartily seconded by our citizens. These books have already been secured by the Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and we believe also by that of Philadelphia, surely then Pittsburgh, the great hive of industry and mechanism wherefrom a large number of our useful patents emanate, should not be without them. Should the Board succeed in securing this valuable addition to the Young Men's Library, of our city, they will accomplish a grand work and be entitled to the thanks of the entire community.

### PARIS.

Paris continues to excite the attention of the world and to draw all eyes toward it in anxious expectancy. It is not only singular but strange, that the denizens of that distressed city should continue to increase their own misery and the wretched condition in which they found themselves at the close of the war. Paris throughout its whole history has been an enigma. The waves of public opinion there are as uncertain as those of the sea, always agitated and ever ready to break forth in the fury of a storm. With the ominous red flag of revolution displayed from the Tuileries, streets blockaded and all communion with the outside world closed by their own lawless and intemperate acts, the Parisians present a singular spectacle. What good will come out of the isolation of the proud city, the misery and absolute starvation of the people and the unrest and uncertainty which prevail among them none but a true prophet can tell. True, the most violent convulsions are generally followed by the most pacific of calms, and if Paris only rights herself in the fierce storm that at present racks and distresses her, a long time of unbroken peace and prosperity may follow, and her people may even enjoy greater happiness than they have ever known in the past. But while charging the troubles to the nitro-glycerine elements of French society we must not lose sight of the fact that the recent war hurled an Emperor from his throne, and others out of high places, planted hope in the bosoms of those whose ancestors were similarly deposed and who waited on time and opportunity to restore what was lost, and strengthened the love for Republican institutions which has so long been cherished in the true French heart. With so many agencies at work to accomplish the most out of the downfall of the great empire, so many contractors clamoring for the rebuilding of the French Government, it is not so very remarkable that society is upturned and that France revels in riot and confusion. View the situation in whatever way we may, it seems evident that German bayonets alone will bring peace and order, and perhaps a government to the unhappy country which German bayonets have stricken down from among the great powers of the earth. No matter, however, what comes out of the present uncertainty, it seems written in golden letters that sooner or later the fond dreams for a true Republican France, entertained by the patriots of 1789 and 1848, will be realized, for where the germs of freedom, liberty and equality are planted they will grow and ripen into magnificent fullness.

### THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The movement in progress now in this city to suppress the number of saloons where intoxicating drinks are sold, cannot fail to meet with hearty sympathy and general endorsement. Pittsburgh has too many grog-shops. This fact is best illustrated when we assert that in one single ward, with only eight hundred and fifty voters, there are no less than fifty-two taverns! Some of these more than fulfill the requirements of the law; others are orderly and well-conducted establishments, but the far greater number are useless blisters attached to healthy parts of society. Those tavern keepers who throw a little conscience into the conduct of their business, who have the proper accommodations for strangers, who will not sell drink to make mad the minor or craze the confirmed drunkard, are heart and soul with the movement and wish it God-speed. The only opposition comes from those who know they violate the law. We believe in temperance. If such a thing were possible we should vote to do away with all places where liquor is sold; but the man who is bent on his own destruction, will find intoxicating drink even if it be buried in the depths of the ocean or locked away in the bowels of the earth. Total prohibition is an impossibility. Just in proportion as taverns are closed and the drinkers are subjected to inconveniences, private households are transformed into miniature rum shops and the jug, with its death-dealing contents, is made a necessary article of furniture. Let the present movement be stripped of the idea of proscription to single individuals or houses; let the people know that it is an honest, earnest endeavor to stay the awful march of intemperance and to kill King Whisky, and every right-minded man will chant an earnest and enthusiastic "*Amen!*" We fear very much, however, that those good and true men who have espoused the holy cause of temperance, make a grand mistake in designating in advance of the decision of the Commissioners, who shall and who shall not have licenses. They take upon themselves by such acts of discrimination much responsibility. Let all the saloon keepers applying for a renewal of license stand upon common ground and abide by the decision of the Commissioners arrived at after their cases have been thoroughly examined. The unworthy should fall, and those worthy will prove few. In the ward we have already referred to, the temperance agents have designated, out of the fifty-two, ten which they advise shall stand. This is good work in reduction, but how know they that they have stripped the fruitful tree of the good figs and left thereon only the rotten ones? Their's is a dangerous plan of action, for in this discrimination they are sure to make mistakes. If they set up remonstrance against *all*, they will do right, but they must not single out any one to favor, for, as pure as may be their motives, the world is not charitable enough to give them due credit for an honest, conscientious desire to do right and to hedge in the monarch of misery and guide to ruin and destruction—the fearful demon of Intemperance.

### DEMOCRACY OF THE PRESENT DAY!

"Mark my words" says Senator Stevenson of Kentucky, when referring to the outrage on the Negro Mail Agent, and to the perpetrator of the offence, "and take them down. I say that whenever that case is investigated by a grand jury, my word for it, you will find out he (the perpetrator of the offence) is a Republican and not a Democrat." "My word for it." We do not believe there could be on this one subject, any weaker reed on which to lean, than the word of the Ex-Governor of Kentucky. If we would take his "word for it" we would have been forced to believe, that during the three years he was Governor, there were not more than one-half dozen outrages perpetrated in the whole State. And yet the States Attorney flatly contradicts him, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a Democratic sheet, declares, not only that outrages have been perpetrated over and over again, but that "denials are childish, and it is worse than childish to charge the Radicals with getting up disturbances."

It was long ago discovered that the great hue and cry of the Democratic party, over these charges against the Ku-Klux organizations, was, that they were raised for political capital, and not because of the actual existence of any such organization. The New York *World*, in its issue of March 31st, takes up a column, trying to satisfy the community generally, that really no disturbances exist, save and except it be among the illicit whiskey distillers in the mountainous regions, and perhaps here and there isolated cases, where, some Republican, angry because he had not succeeded in gaining the office he desired, assaulted the successful applicant. That the *World* in this particular does not agree with the Louisville *Courier-Journal* does not seem to make much difference. While one would naturally suppose, that a confessedly Democratic Southern journal, seeking for its support from among the Southern Democrats, would scarcely lie against its own party, yet the *World* has no hesitation in taking just such ground, and in effect directly charges the *Journal*, with not only gross ignorance of what is going on in its own State and community, but also with wilful and deliberate misrepresentation.

It will strike our readers with some force, that the *World* occupies a most unenviable position in this respect, and that furthermore, the Democratic press generally, has adopted a course so contrary to all the rules of nature, that but one conclusion can be arrived at, and that is, that Democracy is knowingly misrepresenting the facts, and that it is perfectly aware, that these outrages are being daily perpetrated and that they are committed by Southern Democrats against the persons and lives of loyal Southern men and women. Whenever a *false* charge is made, particularly against an upright and honest man, he universally demands an investigation. If a larceny is committed in a room and the doors closed to exclude all eyes, it is the thief who is the most blatant mouthed over the insult to his honor and dignity, in the demand that there shall be a general search of those present. What is true in individual life, applies directly to these Southern men if they are honest and upright and not connected with these charges. If they were not guilty they would not only request an investigation, but they would demand it.

If the Democratic press of the North was not aware that an inquiry would be damaging to their Southern Democratic friends, it would have been foremost in the cry for an investigation. There would have been no idle clamor in the Senate about the bill being arbitrary, but on the other hand Democracy would have required that every loop hole of escape, should be closed. If the Republicans of the South were the guilty parties, Democracy would allow no means to escape the just punishment for these outrages. In the South they can very readily manage to impeach Governor Holden, and what is more to the purpose, convict and punish him, for his misdeeds and because he is a Republican. Their power is not limited to him, and if these outrages had been committed by Republicans, we would have had, long ago, a thorough State investigation, and a very liberal punishment meted out to the offenders. It is just as childish to deny this fact, as it is childish to deny that these illegal bands do exist, and that their members are Democrats.

Senator Stevenson's words, therefore, even as endorsed by the New York *World*, will fail to find an echo in the mind of any thinking man. They will be taken just for what they are worth, which is absolutely nothing. No one will believe that there are not, daily outrages of the most terrible character perpetrated all over the South, and that these violaters of the law are Democrats and not Republicans. Republicans demand an investigation. There is no need to assert that a Republican investigation will not return a truthful and correct account, or that it will shield Republicans and condemn innocent men of the opposite party. There is one step to be taken by the Democracy, prior to any such charge, and that is, to admit that the condition of affairs all over the South is one of riot and disorder, that the State authorities are either unwilling or unable to suppress. This one step taken, Democracy would rise out of its present mean estate, and might be listened to, with regard to the character of the investigation. But as it is at present, a large and powerful party in the North, terming itself Democracy, and villainously slandering the name thereby, is lending its power and strength to deprive citizens of the United States of protection, and worse than even this, endorsing, upholding and encouraging the assassins. This is Democracy of the present day.

### OUR EARLY HISTORY.

We present herewith the second series of official letters bearing directly upon the early history of our city. They will prove very interesting to readers interested in ye olden times. None of these have ever appeared before in print and in order to preserve them as a contribution to our local history they find a willing place in our columns.

PITTSBURGH, July 16th, 1791.

SIR—I wish you to purchase the following articles for the Indians and deliver them to Adjutant Morgan and take his receipt for them, viz: Two ruffled shirts, two pair leggins, two breech cloaths, one half lb paint.

Yours respectfully,
SAMUEL HODGDON, Q. M. G.
MAJOR CRAIG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 9, 1793.

SIR: I have received yours of the 2d instant, and am glad to learn that Doctor Carmichael arrived safe with the money.

I am sorry to observe that a turn has been given to the Complanter's disinclination at this time of visiting Philadelphia, as if he was disaffected to the United States. It is presumed this idea is entirely unfounded. The fact is the Senecas residing at Buffalo Creek were offended at his former visits to Philadelphia, unauthorized by any Council of their tribe; they, therefore, prohibited his coming to Philadelphia without leave—this he has not been able to obtain, and of course he cannot come. All persons who know the manner of proceeding among Indians will know that no person can act for the tribe in affairs of importance unless specially authorized by a Solemn Council.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 16, 1793.

SIR: I have understood that a man resided at Fort Pitt who was an excellent interpreter of the Shawanese tongue—and perhaps also of the Delaware. The name Col. Hodgdon forgets, but says he serves as a pilot to boats going down the Ohio.

I pray you to enquire out this man, and if he should be a master of the Shawanese and Delaware tongues, or either of them, and otherwise a man of good character and faithful to the United States, I request that you would send him to me; provided he should be willing to be employed as interpreter under the Commissioners who are to hold the treaty with the hostile Indians at Sandusky in the ensuing spring.

It will be necessary he should be in this city early in April.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 3rd, 1793.

SIR: By your letter of the 6th, ultimo, you inform me that William Wilson, an interpreter of the Shawnese and Delaware tongues, had agreed to attend the commissioners appointed to meet with the hostile indians, at Lower Sandusky, and that he would be in this city, about the 18th of the same month. He has not yet arrived, nor have I heard a word about him.

The Commissioners have commenced their journer, and will rendezvous at Niagara. It is of great importance to their mission, that Mr. Wilson should be there, without a moments delay. If he has not already left Pittsburgh, for this city, and is willing to attend the Commissioners, I request that you will deliver the enclosed letter to him, which directs that he repairs by the most certain and safe route to Buffalo Creek and Niagra.

It is probable he may want an advance of money, In that case, I request that you will furnish him with a sum of money sufficient to defray his expences, and draw a bill on me for the same, which shall be immediately paid

I pray you to use every endeavor, in your power to urge Mr Wilson to go forward, and inform me by the first opportunity of the result.

If it is impossible to get Mr. Nilson to go forward, I pray you to get some other person who may be reliable upon. I think that I have heard that Joseph Wilcolson understands the Shawanese tongue better than he does that of the Senacas. I pray you to consider the request I make of the highest importance, and that you exert yourself to obtain one or two persons whose, integrity may be relied on; skilled in the Shawanese and Delaware tongues, to repair immediately to Buffalo Creek and Niagara. They shall be liberally paid for their trouble, and let me know the result.

I am, Sir, with esteem,
Your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.
MAJOR CRAIG.

NIAGARA, May 16, 1793.

SIR.—The Secretary of War informed us that he had written to Mr. Wm. Wilson and Mr. James Rankin, of Pittsburgh, requesting them to accompany the Commissioners for holding for holding a treaty with the Western Indians, to Sandusky, as an interperter of the Delaware and Shawanese languages; and that Mr. Wilson in particular had consented to go. As he had not arrived in Philadelphia when we left it, we hoped he would come directly from Pittsburgh to Niagara. It is of the highest importance that we have our own interperters for those languages, at the ensuing treaty. We therefore intreat you to apply immediately to Mr. Wilson, and urge his coming on, if he should not have set out. It seems that Mr. Rankin declined going because he was not sufficiently acquainted with the Shawanese tongue to undertake the interpertation of it. If this be the case, his presence may be dispensed with But then we must request you to inquire for another; *and if it be possible*, engage some one competently skilled in the Shawanese language to attend us. We have placed such a reliance on Mr. Wilson's assistance that his non-attendance may prove extremely injurious to the interests of the United States. We trust, therefore, that nothing will prevent his coming. If, however, any unavoidable accident should prevent it, pray inquire for and engage another in his stead. The pay will be made satisfactory. There is now no time to be lost, and it is owing to an unexpected delay of the Western Indians in assembling, that we are enabled to make this application.

We have sent Jasper Parrish (who is an interpreter for the languages of the six nations) with this letter. We pray you to hasten your measures to obtain interpreters, that he may return with them immediately. We shall doubtless embark for Sandusky by the time he can possibly return.

We have been disappointed in our expectation at New York and Albany for white wampum. Eighty thousand is the quantity we would choose to take with us. If it can be obtained at Pittsburgh pray procure it—or as much as you can if short of 80,000. The inclosed contingent draft on the Secretury of War will enable you to pay for it.

We have only to request that you will reflect on the importance of our present application, and we assure ourselves you will cheerfully comply with our wishes.

We are, sir, with great regard, your most obedient servants, B. LINCOLN, BEVERLY RANDOLPH, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Commissioners.
MAJOR CRAIG, Pittsburgh.

NIAGARA, May 27, 1793.

SIR—Since writing the enclosed, we have found it necessary to send Mr. Parrish express to Philadelphia, where we know he can get some wampum; so that if you can procure and send us forty or fifty thousand of white wampum, it will suffice.

With regard to interpreters for the Delaware and Shawanese languages, we repeat our requests that they may be engaged and forwarded immediately.

We expect Mr. Parrish will return from Philadelphia in twenty days—at farthest by the 20th of June. He is to send some Indian runners with our letters to you. We pray you to give them all needful dispatch, and the provisions necessary on their return.

We are your most obedt. servants, BEVERLY RANDOLPH. B. LINCOLN, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Commissioners.
MAJOR CRAIG, Pittsburgh.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 7th, 1793.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 31st ultimo. A sum of money is preparing for the Quarter Master General, agreeably to his estimate, in which the objects you mention must be comprehended. The sum you mentioned shall be deducted from his estimate and transmitted you by the next post—to wit:—$5000.

I have directed Lieutenant Col. Clarke to erect a Block house at the Mouth of Wheeling. I request you to inform me whether there will be any danger from Indians in sending wagons and stores directly to that place, and whether there is not a sufficiency of water below it for navigation through the summer. Please also, to inform me whether there are any store houses at the Mouth of Wheeling, and the amount of the population in that vicinity. Let me always know from time to time when you send boats down the Ohio, and the articles or troops with which they are ladened.

The dispatches for General Wayne herewith transmitted, are of the highest importance for him to receive directly. You will have a fast sailing boat immediately provided—the letters must be put into a box or tin case loaded with lead, so that if the boat is in danger of being taken, the packet may be sunk; it must not be taken, and if in danger thereof must be destroyed. I have written to Colonel Clarke for a party for this express boat. It must be well armed and well commanded.

The recruits are marching forwards to Pittsburgh.

The Indian treaty is postponed till 1st July.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,
Your humble servant,
H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1793.

SIR: Your favor of the 7th has been received.

The Quarter Master's Agent will transmit you by this post the sum of five thousand dollars; a sum will be forwarded to he Q. M. G., by the next post.

I hope Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ash will answer the purpose of the Commissioners.

Is the wampum you furnished to be replaced or paid for. If Captain Prior will declare upon his honor that he has not drawn upon me or any other public officer, then you may advance him a small sum to clear him of his incumbrances and draw upon me for the amount; but he has so little economy in his arrangements that he ought not have the disbursement of any considerable sum of money.

Write me weekly the state of the waters, and remember to let me know the comparative state of the waters through the summer below Wheeling, compared with the waters between that place and Pittsburgh. If stores go to Wheeling, some highly confidential person must be stationed in the Quarter Master Generals Department. Indeed if the waters at Pittsburgh will not answer for shipments you ought yourself to be at Wheeling.

I am, Sir, with continued esteem,
Your Humble Servant,
H. KNOX, Sec'y of War.

P. S. I have forwarded to you for Capt. Prior 10,000 wampum, which you will please to deliver to him if at Pittsburgh —if he is not I request you will send it to him by the first safe conveyance.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

FORT ERIE, June 28, 1793

SIR—Mr. Nicholson arrived here on the 25th inst, with two Seneca Indians, who delivered us your letter of the 8th, with three packages of wampum. We are much obliged by you attention to our requests. Fortunately our messenger to Philadelphia returned the day before with a full supply. We are glad that two of the Wabash Indians were pursuaded to accompany the Senecas, in order to attend the treaty. The compensation to the runners was undoubtedly proper. We think a further compensation due to their faithful services, and have now delivered it to them—that is to the two runners who have come here, eight dollars, and one third each, and to the one who remained at the Burnt Towns a guinea. To Mr. Nicholson we have given four guineas, to support him on his return and the Indians to their home, for which he will accounnt with you.

Having previously engaged very competent interpreters for the languages of the six nations, it was not necessary to add to the number by retaining Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Ash arrived here on the first of June, and in a few days embarked for Detroit. We received a letter from him, dated at that place on the 17th. The Western Indians were beginning to counsel among themselves, at their general meeting at the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake. We shall sail with the first wind for Detroit river, and go to Sandusky as soon as we find the Indians are ready to proceed thither from the Miami.

We are, Sir, your obliged and humble servants, B. LINCOLN, BEVERLY RANDOLPH, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Commissioners.

P. S.—Please send the enclosed to Gen. Knox, by post or other early conveyance. To Major Isaac Craig, Pittsburgh.

FORT ERIE, August 23, 1793.

SIR—Inclosed are two letters for Major General Wayne which we desire you to send to him by two separate conveyances; one of them with all possible dispatch; the other by the next conveyance which shall present.

You can best tell in what way the first letter may with the *most speed* and certainty be conveyed to General Wayne; and that we desire you to adopt. No expence is to be spared to effect this. All commanding officers will certainly give you any aid required.

We shall send you at least four other letters, of the same tenor, for General Wayne, which we desire you to forward to him, one by one, as fast as conveyances shall present.

We are on our way home; the western Indians having refused to make peace.

This packet is delivered to Sylvester Ash. If he delivers it to you with reasonable dispatch, he is to receive ten dollars, which we desire you to pay him. If General Knox should have given you any orders about the conveyance of *our* letters to General Wayne, observe them; only remembering the important points of *certainty* and *speed*.

We are, sir, your most obedient servants; B. LINCOLN, BEVERLY RANDOLPH, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Commissioners.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh.

FORT ERIE, August 23d, 1793.

SIR—We are on our return home from the mouth of Detroit river, where we lay four weeks, waiting for the Indians to close their private concils at the Rapids of the Miamies, that we might all remove to Sandusky and open the treaty. But after sending repeated deputations to us, to obtain answers to particular questions, they finally determined not to treat at all. This final answer we received on the 16th instant; when we immediately began to embark to recross Lake Erie.

Although we did not effect a peace, yet we hope that good may hereafter arise from the mission. The tranquility of the country, Northwest of the Ohio, during the (supposed) continuance of the treaty evinced your care of our safety, and we could not leave this quarter without returning you one unfeigned thanks.

We are, sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble servants, B. LINCOLN, BEVERLY RANDOLPH, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Commissioners of the United States.
MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG, Pittsburgh.

A NATIONAL convention of divorced women is thought of. The shriekers think they could easily convert them all to the suffrage side of the question.


### WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathorn Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

### DANGER AHEAD.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected, may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstance, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. This object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone, and gently stimulate the cellular membrane, which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms and, indeed, most of the casual aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing stoves, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.


### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


WILLIAM
IS OFF
SPECIAL IN
Silks and Sprin
I N
g Dress Goods.

At 12½c., New Spring Delaines.
At 25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
At 25c., Black and Colored Corded Alpacas.
At 18½c., Black and White Serge Plaids.
At 33 and 37½c., Alpaca Plaids, extra wide.
At 12½c., Wash Poplins, extra good for price.
At 75c., Plain Japanese Silks.
At 80c., Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks.

Brocaded Japanese Silks
VERY CHEAP.

At $1.25, Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, Gros Grain American Black Silks, an extra b quality.
At 1 87½, Cheney Brothers' Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $8.50, Japanese Silk Robes.
At 6c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., the best Mikes Light and Dark Calicoes
At 12½c., yard-wide Bleached Shirting, a superior article.
At 18½c., White Irish Linen, a special bargain.
At 50c., 10-4 White Twilled Sheeting, very cheap.
New Cassimeres and Jeans.
Table Linens and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
New Calicoes, Percales and Chintzes, Black and White Skirting.
Spring Dress Goods, the latest fabrics and colors.

AT
Very Low Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

*New Firm and New Goods!*
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
(SUCCESSORS TO
BATES & BELL.)
No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have now opened their Spri most celebrated makes of A Fabrics, in

Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,

At the Lowest
MOORHOUSE
21 Fifth
mh16:os

CARD.

I take pleasure in announcing that to accommodate my increasing business, I have annexed to my former sales room the spacious room adjoining, formerly known as McClintock's Carpet Hall, which increases my store to double its former capacity.

Our improvements are so nearly finished, and so many of our new goods opened, that our customers and friends are welcome at any time; but we have fixed on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of April, for a special

OPENING

Sale of Ladies' and Children's Walking Dresses, Linen and Merino Underwear, Fine Laces and Embroideries, White Goods, Piques and Satin Stripes, Gloves, Hosiery and Parasols, New Styles of Trimmings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shetland Shawls, Scarfs and Sashes, new Spring Styles of Ribbons, Flowers and Hats.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

F. H. EATON,
17 Fifth Avenue.
ap1:p27

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
*Lots! Lots! Lots!*

The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fuel convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Central Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
mh24:o59 ON THE PREMISES.

BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.

15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. S. SMITH,
38 Corry street,
Allegheny city.
de2:28

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.,
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja2:14 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEMPLE
ERING
DUCEMENTS
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g Dress Goods.

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
At Low Prices.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

A very large stock of choice Spring Styles. Would call special attention to a large lot slightly imperfect at $2 and $2 50—great bargains.
At 5c., Mens' Cotton Socks.
At 12½c., Mens' Cotton Socks, extra heavy double heels.
10c., Ladies' Plain and Ribbed Cotton Socks.
3c., Ladies' Lawn Handkerchiefs.
12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c., Men's White Dress Shirts.
75c., Mens' Colored Kid Gloves.
$1.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves—the best.
$1.00, Ladies' White Woven Skirts.
$1, Black and White Balmoral Skirts, worth $2
75c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Embroidered Flouncings, Edgings and Insertings
A complete stock of White Goods.
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

*New Goods!*
& CARSTEN,
BATES & BELL.)
H AVENUE,

ng Stock, consisting of the merican, English and French

Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,

Market Prices.
& CARSTEN,
Avenue.

W. E. SCHMERTZ
& CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
mh1:s:o5

BAILEY & CO.,
12th and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA
BRIDAL SILVER
French Bronzes,
FINE WATCHES,
Mantel Sets.
A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS.
1204 Frankfort Avenue,
Above Girard Ave. PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturer of FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES Exclusively First-Class
CARRIAGES,
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarence, Landaus, Landauets, Close coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches Coupes, Barouches, Phaetons, Rockaways, &c., *suitable for private, family and public use.* Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied Stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. mh17:o63

TREES! TREES!

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of
Apple, Peach, Shrubbery,
Pear, Plum, Concord a Colossal,
Cherry and Asparagus,
Ornamental Trees, Greenhouse Plants,
Evergreens, Roses, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.
Also, a large selected stock of WARRANTED VEGETABLE SEED, CHOICE FLOWER SEED, wholesale and retail. We will
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
112 Smithfield street,
☞ Catalogues free. mh8

"HILL & ADAMS
Sewer Pipe Company."

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Also, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Hydraulic Cements, Chimney Tops

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.


# THE DAILY GAZETTE.

## MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds—1881 | 116½ | 116¾ |
| 5-20—1862 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| " 1864 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| " 1865 new | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " 1865 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| " 1867 | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| 10-40s | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| Currency 6s | 119½ | 119½ |
| Gold | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Do Scrip | 93 | 92¾ |
| Erie | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| Reading | 103¾ | 104 |
| Fort Wayne | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Rock Island | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 89 | 89 |
| Do. Preferred | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| St. Paul, Common | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| Do. Preferred | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Wabash | 58½ | 58 |
| Do. Preferred | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| Mil. & Mississippi | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 43½ | 43¾ |
| West. Union Telegraph | 59 | 58¾ |
| Adams Express | 75 | 75 |
| American | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Wells, Fargo | 42¾ | 42¾ |

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 110¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65 | 111¾ |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 116¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67 | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1862 | 112¾ | 5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68 | 111¾ |
| U. S. 5-20 1864 | 112¾ | Central Pacific | same |
| U. S. 5-20 1865 | 112¾ | C. P. R. R. | 95 |
| U. S. 10-40 | 108¾ | Cy. Pacific | 115¾ |

NEW YORK, April 1, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. The clearances were $21,000,000; exports to-day, $890,602; exports for week, $742,381. Stocks opened steady and so continued until near the close of the day, when they became strong; the features have been Northwestern, Alton, Terre Haute, Rock Island and Pacific, the most marked activity and advance being on the latter named. The bank statement is unfavorable; the following are the changes: Loans; decrease, $31,266; specie; decrease, $60,000; legal tenders, $132,900; net deposits; decrease, $3,636,307; circulation; decrease, $7,909.

Money was a little more active at 5@6. The Southern State securities were firm. On the last call there was a sharp recovery in South Carolina, and what until the April programme of the Treasury.

Sterling exchange, 9¾.

Government sections of '81, 116¾; 5-20's, '62, 112¾; do '64, 112¾; do '65, 112¾; do new, 111¾; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 111¾; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6's, 119½.

STATE BONDS—Missouris, 92½; Tennessees, old, 66¾; new, 65¾@66; Virginia, new, 58; old, 66¾; new scrip, 56; old, 46; new, 39.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 58¾; Quicksilver 19¼; Preferred 35; Pfd 9½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph 41½; Wells & Fargo 41¾; American Union 47¾; United States 42; Pacific Mail 43¾; N. Y. Central 96¾; Reading 104; Michigan Central 123; Central and Pacific none; Northwestern 89; preferred 97¾; Illinois Central 115¾; New Jersey Central 86; St. Paul 62¾; preferred 80; Wabash 58¾; preferred 79; Fort Wayne 102¾; Western Union Telegraph 59¾; Chicago and Alton 116½; preferred 119; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & C., 87; Baltimore & Ohio 156; Lake Shore 102¾; Illinois Central 115.

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7@8@ cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Market almost bare of Soda Ash. Pearls unchanged at 9@9¼, and Pots at 7¾@7¾.

APPLES—Good sound apples in very limited supply and may be quoted at $2@2.50 per bbl. The demand is light and the season is about over.

BEANS—CORN—The market is steady but prices remain unchanged; sales at 50@60 cts.

BEANS—In good supply and light request; may be quoted at $1.50@2 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market remains about as last reported. There is a steady demand for the best grades for home consumption, and the sales of such being fully up to the receipts, the market is very firm for the new yellow prime, however, are neglected and dull. We quote prime to choice roll at 35@35 and good at 30 cts.

CHEESE—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

CANNED FRUITS—The demand continues light but an early improvement is now expected.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and drooping; standard brands 21¾ cts—small lots, 22¾@23.

CHEESE—New York Goshen, is quoted at 18¾@19. Market almost bare of Ohio Cheese, 18¾@19. American—Small sales of prime yellow at 18@20cts per pound.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 10 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 3@2 90, and Calcined Plaster at $1.75 per bbl.

CHAIN—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, 10@10½; mixed, 10@12 and halves, 11@12. Apples, 6@6 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 12@13 cts.

EGGS—With continued liberal receipts the market is well supplied, and prices are unchanged, 15@16, the great bulk of the sales at 15. The feeling in regard to an advance is not as strong as it was early in the week.

FEATHERS—Dull and lower; we now quote No 1 live geese feathers at 72@73 to the trade, and 77@78 in a retail way.

FISH—Continues quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extra shore, and for choice No mackerel in bbls at 8 cts; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, small lots, in store, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—With continued liberal receipts and no improvement in the demand the market is weak and prices tending downward; Wheat is weak and $1.28@1.42 for fair to prime red and $1.48@1.52 for white. There seems to no inquiry for export, and consequently the demand is entirely local. Oats appear to be dull and weaker and the receipts seem to be increasing, but as yet there is no quotable decline in prices; 50@56 for mixed and 57@58 selling in small lots, 60. Corn is quiet and seemingly dull, though the receipts are not large and the stocks are light. We continue to quote at 70@72 on wharf and track—usual advance for small lots. Rye is steady at $1.05, and the arrivals continue light. Barley, dull and unchanged at 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady and moderately active, but devoid of anything new or important, nothing at least deserving of special notice.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 10½; good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11⅜; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11½@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; fair, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1.10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 90cts. Fancy Black, $1.30; good, $1.10; fair, $1. Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@75c; Souchong fancy, $1.30; good, 90@$1; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 50c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $14@23 per ton. Baled, on wharf, $14@16.

HEMP—Sales Kintucky at $175.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7¾@8; green salted kip 14@16; dry flint 20@22; dry salted 18@20; Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and easier at $1.75.

MAUL STRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@1.75 in gallon jugs.

METAL—Market here is considerably inquiry for light while for heavy the market is quiet. Bran may be quoted at $1.30@1.40 per cwt.

ONIONS—Dull and drooping and the great bulk of the offerings are in bad condition. Dry.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@98.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9@9½; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 13¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾. Prime kettle Lard, 12¾ in tes, and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 11@12c. Mess Pork, $21@21.50. Dried Beef, 19@19½.

PEANUTS—8@9 cts.

POTATOES—The arrivals, within the last few days, have been unusually large, and dealers report trade as slow and weak, and the indications at present point to lower prices. We continue to quote at $1.25@1.30 per bushel, that is, for small lots, in store. It probable that concessions would have to be made in order to sell large lots.

SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged; Clover Seed is still quoted at $7 to the trade and $7.25 in a retail way. Timothy Seed, $6.50@6.75. Flaxseed, $2.18@2.20, and the receipts continue light.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7½; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Wyman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 14¾; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 8¾@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10 cts.

### PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 1, 1871.

The Petroleum market has not been characterized by anything particularly new or important during the week which has closed. Crude has declined considerably, and while the feeling to-day indicated a steadier market, the general impression here is that it must go still lower. It is true, the producers allege that they cannot stand any further concessions, and that their margin even at present prices is very light, but it is just as true, on the other hand, that refiners cannot pay the prevailing prices in consequence of the low price of refined; the producers also claim that the production is comparatively light and diminishing, and this is generally conceded; but stocks in the oil regions are unusually large and accummulating, and as long as this continues to accumulate, until the demand is very largely increased, and this is not likely to occur until refiners are enabled to buy and, as we have already stated, this is not likely to be the case at present

# HOME NEWS.

**To Subscribers.**

Subscribers who may remove on the first of April to other residences, are respectfully requested to leave their new addresses at our counting room, in order that our paper may be regularly delivered to them.

We call attention to an advertisement of The Grand Army Building and Loan Association to be found on our first page.

The Allegheny Park is again becoming the fashionable promenade.

Now it would be in order for anybody to remark that "winter lingers in the lap of spring."

Only two cases before Mayor Callow yesterday morning, each of whom was accommodated with thirty days.

One dollar and a half per load was the ruling price, charged by the people who were compelled to move on Saturday, by haulers.

There were thirty-three common cases before his honor Mayor Brush yesterday morning, nearly all of whom paid their fines and departed in peace.

The Police Committee held a meeting on Saturday night at which the police pay roll was prepared, and the new uniforms and overcoats ordered for the police. The cost will be $2,-200 70.

Slight Fire.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the two-story house No. 259 Penn avenue, occupied by John Kirkpatrick. It was extinguished by a few buckets of water before any damage was done. No alarm was struck.

Officers.—The following committees of the Pittsburgh Council will act as designated this week. Road Committee this afternoon at 2 P. M., Street Committee this evening at 7½, Surveys to-morrow at 2 P. M., and Water to-morrow evening at 7½. The members will make a note of this and be on hand promptly.

The Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company held a private meeting on Saturday afternoon, It is said that they determined to call in the first assessment, to put a part of the line under contract and urge the work forward. Among the latest subscribers to the stock, rumor says, is General Cass, who contributes $20,000.

Lecture.—Mr. B. W. Whitcher one of the most eminent converts to Catholicity in this country, lectures in the Academy of Music this evening upon the subject "Reason why I became a catholic." Mr. Whitcher is everywhere spoken of by the press as a very able and eloquent lecturer. His subject will doubtless attract the attention of thinking persons of every denomination.

Take a Drink! Now that a war is being made on tavern keepers, a word to the wise is suffi-cient. Where? will be the response. Why at James E. Burn's Drug Store, corner of Penn avenue and old St. Clair street, where the magnificent Frost King soda water fountain. The water is carefully prepared and the syrups are all home made and of the finest flavors. To-morrow the fresh fruits. To-morrow the beautiful "Frost King" will be in full tide of operation.

Another.—On Saturday evening about 7:30 o'clock an alarm was struck from box 2, occasioned by a burning chimney on Point alley. The engines were not required, promptly, but their services were not required.

The Hook and Ladder Company in going to this fire frightened a horse attached to a buggy standing in front of Hare's Hotel, and the animal started off at full speed, colliding with a small tree, which was captured before much damage was done.

We think there can be no doubt that our ... ...ead to love good music, or ... ...ed the privi- ... ...lity ... ...ices we have ... short but charming series o... certs; then we have also had Kellogg, Nilsson, to say nothing at all of the harmony derived from local sources. Early in the season the Mendlesohn Quintette Club gave two concerts which were pure, grand and thoroughly delicious that no one who heard them can have forgotten their charm. This organization was so well received that it is about to return and give us two more charming evenings this week. There is no higher, purer, we might say more delicate treat to be gained from such music as this quintette produces, and we think that few who can avoid it will be absent from the Hall on next Thursday and Friday evenings.

**Councilman Elected.**

The special election to fill the vacancy in the Select Council, Allegheny, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Alexander Patterson, of the Fifth Ward, was held on Saturday, pursuant to the Mayor's proclamation. There was very little excitement attended, and Mr. Wm. Heagy, the Republican nominee, was elected without opposition. Mr. Heagy will take his seat at the next meeting of Councils.

**Busy.**

The Controller of Allegheny city, Major W. M. Parker, has his hands entirely full what engaged in issuing certificates, or in other words refunding to citizens the sewerage taxes paid under the old law. His office is crowded at all times with those interested, who are glad to learn that the efficient and systematic work of the Major enable them all to depart well pleased. He is now engaged in paying off the assessment paid on the Federal street and Montgomery avenue sewers. Those interested will take notice.

**Cutting Affray.**

A slight cutting affray took place yesterday afternoon in the saloon kept by a man named Clifford, opposite the Cemetery on Butler street, Seventeenth ward. It appears that a quarrel had arisen between Abraham Hays and John McCarty, who were in the house drinking, during which McCarty pulled out a knife and gave his antagonist a number of incisions. McCarty, who hails from the neighborhood of Wood's Run, was arrested and committed to await a hearing before Deputy Mayor Nichols this morning.

**The Two-headed Girl.**

The wonderful natural curiosities, consisting of the two-headed girl, giantess and giant, with supper can exhibition to-day at Masonic Hall for the first time. These wonderful freaks of nature should be seen by all our citizens. Thousands who visited them in the cities pronounce them the most wonderful curiosities traveling. No lady need hesitate about going to see, their genteel appointments are such, that the most chaste can visit them. Remember at Masonic Hall only can they be seen. They give two entertainments daily—from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 10 each day.

**Passenger Car Lines.**

Now that street cars have become thoroughly domesticated among us, and are felt more and more to be a necessity, it is desirable that the several Company's should either consolidate their lines, or effect such mutual arrangements with each other as that the tickets issued by any one of the companies will pass on all roads. We suppose the Company's are all responsible, and any surplus of tickets that might fall into the hands of any of the lines would be redeemed by the party issuing them at stated times, but a better system of settlement—this would be a very great practical convenience and the Company's should at once commence the inauguration of so popular a favor by adopting some such reciprocity of tickets as here suggested.

**The Plum Township Shooters Captured.**

Officer Ruch, Strain and Cuppies, to whom had been entrusted the warrant for the arrest of the Ross brothers, charged with shooting Harmar D. Lawson, in Plum township, arrested John Ross, one of the parties, at his own house, who at once gave himself up. The man is now in the wounded man. Where then he asked if he was the party who had fired the shot, and Lawson replied, "No, you were not to blame, William fired the shot." He was brought to the city and committed to jail. Saturday morning he procured bail and was released.

William Ross, when the officers visited his house, was found to have removed, but on Saturday gave himself up to Esquire Stewart, of Plum township, by whom he was lodged in jail to await the result of Lawson's injuries.

**Fire Yesterday—Petroleum Again.**

The alarm struck from box 23 at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by a fire in the house No. 250 Penn avenue, on the corner of Eighth street. It appears that Mrs. Price, a music teacher, who occupies the house, was engaged in lighting a fire in the kitchen and poured some petroleum fluid on the kindling, when by some means the blaze communicated to the fluid, either from the stove or by dropping a lighted match into the can, when she immediately dropped the can and the blazing liquid streamed over the floor into the adjoining room, setting fire to the furniture and woodwork and burning through the ceiling into the second floor. The department were promptly on the ground and subdued the flames before they had communicated to the other parts of the house, otherwise the result might have been fearful. The loss will amount to about $1,000 on house and furniture. No insurance on either so far as we can learn.

**The Real Difficulty Again.**

On Saturday morning Mrs. Catharine Realf presented a charge of desertion before Alderman Strain against her husband, Colonel Richard Realf. She alleges that although he is in receipt of a good salary, being employed on the staff of a daily newspaper, he refuses to contribute to the support of herself and child. Some time ago, it will be remembered, Colonel Realf was tried before the Court of Quarter Sessions on a similar charge and he was released on the expressed condition that he would hereafter maintain them. On the other side the Colonel claims that he has complied with the terms of the agreement then entered into, and has deposited a sum of money for her use in the hands of a third party, but that she refuses to take it, in this way demanding that he shall pay it to her personally. This he refuses to do; hence the suit. Bail was entered by the accused for Court.

**Laing & McKibbin.**

This firm whose store 347 Liberty street, has through the winter been the scene of great business activity is, like many others preparing for a large spring trade. They are thoroughly rearranging and renovating their store and will have the front repainted. They have nearly monopolised the Anthracite Coal trade of Pittsburgh during the season now drawing to a close, and have however determined to push vigorously the other specialities of their trade and have already purchased 1,500 barrels of Louisville hydraulic Cement, so widely known and so generally deemed superior to all others, and having the agency of the Louisville Company will be constantly supplied and will be able to sell at prices lower than ever before, they also have for sale at heretofore the Rosendale hydraulic Cement Calcined and Sand Plaster, &c. &c Builders and farmers will find it their interest to deal with this enterprising and reliable house.

## THE LAW AND LAWYERS.

**Address of Maj. A. M. Brown, Delivered before the Pittsburgh Law Association.**

On Saturday afternoon last the Law Association of Allegheny County, held a regular meeting at which the officers elected to serve the ensuing year were installed. The President-elect A. M. Brown, Esq. on assuming the chair said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE PITTSBURGH LAW ASSOCIATION.

Impressed with the importance of establishing an association of the members of the Bar of Allegheny County, whose objects should be to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice, a number of our professional brethren conferred together in December, 1869, and resolved to make a beginning towards accomplishing this object. Accordingly, December 18, 1869, at a general meeting of the Bar, on the motion of James W. Murray, Esq. a committee composed of James W. Murray, Jacob F. Slagle, David Reed, Wm. B. Negley and J. Braxtus McKelvy, Esqrs., was appointed to prepare a plan of organization. That committee prepared and reported a bill for a charter of incorporation, together with a constitution and by-laws. The Association was incorporated by the name of "The Pittsburgh Law Association," by an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 28th day of February, 1870, and the organization was perfected March 19th, 1870, by the election of officers.

You then honored me by making me your first President, since now after a year's progress and successful effort, with largely increased membership, you are unanimously called upon me to preside for another term. These honors and expressions of confidence I will ever remember with pride and gratitude. Although I can but imperfectly fill the responsible position assigned to me, it will be my constant effort, by untiring zeal and work to deserve your confidence by courteous, diligent and earnest efforts to faithfully discharge my official duties.

But our pleasant memories of the past are shaded by thoughts of one who was present with us at the organization of this Association, and who comes not again; at this, our first anniversary, Thomas M. Hamilton died on the 9th day of May, 1870, sincerely regretted by his brethren of the bar and by all who knew him intimately, in his social and professional relations. By his diligence and ability, he had secured a high position in the profession, and his death touched our hearts with the deepest sensibility.

Your Association has been working but a single year, and although so soon so far done is now submitted to the profession at large, with the confident belief that its objects and aims will receive the approval of every lawyer who has the dignity and honor of his calling at heart, and who feels the necessity of the harmonious co-operation of an upright Bar and a pure Judiciary in the administration of justice.

But your association is not altogether novel. From an old manuscript record book of the Pittsburgh Law Academy, I find that on November 2, 1808, a number of gentlemen, members of the Allegheny County Bar, met in the Court-room and proceeded to organize an association under the title of "The Law Academy," whose general objects were like those of your Association. The organization was completed December 6th, 1811, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers; and it appears to have been prosperously maintained for several years. On its honorable roll of members I find names "familiar as household words," and illustrious in the juridical and political history of the State and the Nation: among whom I may mention the Hon. William B. Mc-Clure (late President Judge of this District) Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, member of Congress, etc., Hon. Thompson Campbell, a lawyer and politician of national reputation, who died recently in California, James H. Stewart, Deputy Attorney General, and Hon. R. T. Lowrie, all deceased; and the Honorable Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, N. P. Fetterman, Esq., the first President of the Association; Andrew Burke, Esq., Hon. Darwin Phelps, member of the Forty-first Congress, and J. Acheson, Esq. In 1832, Hon. Wm. H. Meltzere was President of the Law Academy and James H. Stewart, Esq., Secretary. We may well follow the example of those conspicuous lights of the profession.

During the past year "The Bar Association of the city of New York" was formed, and it is to be hoped that similar organizations will be created in other cities and districts until State associations shall be formed, and that out of them may grow an "Association of the Bar of the United States," worthy of the past history of that Bar, "powerful by its intelligence, learning, and influential by its patriotism.

...rs and judges of England have ...ed from the large number of legal ... throughout the kingdom. While ...try we have but few recent or... in England there are legal associations in every important town, and probably in every county, working harmoniously under, and forming constituent parts of a general organization. In addition to these there are numerous associations for special purposes, such as the Judicial Society, the Law Amendment Society, the Legal Education Society, etc., and all laboring in the interests of the profession and the cause of justice and jurisprudence.

Organization is the great industrial, commercial and professional lever of the age. Other professions, industries and trades have their local and general organizations. The medical profession has its local, State and National Societies for the advancement of science and the general good. But the legal profession, the most important and the most influential of them all, devoted to a science whose end is the attainment of justice, the elimination of truth—a science which Burke justly styled "the pride of the human intellect," and which, "with all its defects, redundancies and errors, is the collected reason of ages, combining the principles of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns—seem to be careless of their traditional glory, careless of the advantages to be derived from organization, local, State and National. When earnest, honest and fearless associations shall be formed, and work together for the same end, then the spirit of reform will be promoted, the character and morality of the profession elevated, and improved, and the dignity of the American bar advanced.

As members of so noble a profession, and as officers of courts of justice, you are conservators of the liberties, the lives and the characters of the people, and the legal guardians of their firesides and their altars. As such officers of the courts, we shall be unable to separated from, as well as nearly allied to, those of the judge, it is exceedingly important—a matter of universal concern—that the profession, as a body, should be no less elevated in moral sentiment than in legal learning; that they should be not only capable and profound in the principles, rules and technicalities of their noble science, but eminently fitted to worthily fill and maintain in the future, as in the past, their lofty position of influence and usefulness in moulding the popular will, in making and administering the laws, shaping the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, and promoting progress in literature, art and science.

The judge is a lawyer elevated to the bench, and he derives support and strength from the bar.

A distinguished judge of one of our federal courts said that "the judiciary reflects the lustre of the bar." Lord Bacon said, in substance, that a wise judge will light his torch at every man's candle. With both he has the intimately allied, they should never stand in antagonism to each other. In this country, more than in all others, the cause of justice and of right is the popular cause. The leadership of that cause, says Professor Greenleaf, is, to a large degree, with the Bar and the Judiciary. He only is fit to be numbered there who holds his learning, his labors and his eloquence at the service of the injured and the oppressed, and who everywhere proves himself the friend of order and the defender of peace and justice. None other can be in truth an *amicus curiæ*.

You well know that in the rugged paths of professional trials "he will as in all other pursuits, temptation proffers its forbidden fruit,

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and that some partake of it, forgetting that the path of virtue is the path of honor. But it would be as unjust to denounce the profession, as a body, for the fault of an individual member as to pronounce the press a failure and a curse because of occasional libels, that exceptional cases, have disgraced their calings, and to denounce and condemned incurable of justice for ignominious crimes committed as well against the liberty of the press as against society. And it would be equally as just and absurd to denounce Evangelical Christianity because some who minister at her altars have stolen "the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Justice Daniel Agnew, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a late case which arose in our own county, thus forcibly and eloquently maintains the honor, dignity and responsibility of our profession and the worthiness of its members:

"The office of an attorney at law is a highly honorable one, as well as one of great importance to society. The well-conceived rules of a high code of civilization require the profession of the law as a distinct calling; one to be exercised by men duly trained for the long course of study, and qualified by skill and learning to understand, protect and assert the rights of others, who by reason of the state of society, or their own inability, cannot act for themselves. As property increases, and new forms of it are developed, new institutions created for its management; and as the business of society multiplies, interweaves and expands, and wealth and luxury follow in the train of commerce and the arts, the relations of men become more and more complicated, and render the profession of the lawyer indispensable and important. Integrity as well as skill and learning is essential to the character of the profession, and it becomes the duty of the Bench, as well of the Bar itself, to preserve that character in its highest state, as a means of usefulness, and of answering the true end of a profession so honorable and at the same time so needful. Not only do the temptations of some, the ignorance of others, and even the discredit occasionally brought upon the office by unworthy members, we are glad to know that the Bar is filled with many worthy men, and that a true and confidence almost unlimited is justly reposed in it by the public."

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Christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries, is a part of the common law of our commonwealth, and we point with pride and satisfaction to our organic law which declares that "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Law and liberty work consistently together. The immortal principles of science and the blessings of civil liberty are inseparably associated with the care and patronage of the professors of the law. Chief Justice Gibson, speaking of our profession, says: "As a class they are supposed to be, and in fact have always been, the vindicators of individual rights and the fearless asserters of the principles of civil liberty, existing where alone they can exist, in a government not of parties or of men, but of laws."

Arthur Helps, author of "The Spanish Conquest in America," in an earlier work entitled "Companions of my Solitude," says: "I observe that the first Spanish colonists in America were borne to the government, begging them not to allow lawyers to come to the colony." These same Spanish colonists were adventurers and vagabonds, cut-throats and oppressors. In their mad hunt after wealth, in their oppressions and terrible barbarities, lawyers would have been no use. Where law and justice are unknown, lawyers and courts are superfluous. The organization was completed December 6th, 1811, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers; and it appears to have been prosperously maintained for several years. On its honorable roll of members I find names "familiar as household words," and illustrious in the juridical and political history of the State and the Nation: among whom I may mention the Hon. William B. McClure (late President Judge of this District) Hon. Cornelius Darragh, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, member of Congress, etc., Hon. Thompson Campbell, a lawyer and politician of national reputation, who died recently in California, James H. Stewart, Deputy Attorney General, and R. T. Lowrie, all deceased; and the Honorable Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, N. P. Fetterman, Esq., the first President of the Association; Andrew Burke, Esq., Hon. Darwin Phelps, member of the Forty-first Congress, and J. Acheson, Esq. In 1832, Hon. Wm. H. Meltzere was President of the Law Academy and James H. Stewart, Esq., Secretary. We may well follow the example of those conspicuous lights of the profession.

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Peter the Great, on his visit to England, remarked he had but two lawyers in all the dominions, and that he meant to hang one of them upon his return. This but illustrates a fact, that lawyers cannot flourish except in a free and enlightened country, and their numbers and influence are in proportion to the degree of freedom and enlightenment. You would find few lawyers in China or Japan. There are far more lawyers in America than in any other nation in the world. In France there are twelve thousand lawyers, whilst under our government, founded in the idea of fair play and absolute equality before the law, we have forty thousand of this incendiary profession.

Sir Henry Finch said: "That sparks of all science in the world are taken up in the ashes of the law." "There is not" said Sir James Mackintosh, "in the whole compass of human affairs, so noble a spectacle as that which is displayed in the progress of jurisprudence; where we may contemplate the cautious and unwearied exertions of wise men through a long course of ages, withdrawing every case as it arises from the dangerous power of discretion and subjecting it to inflexible rules—extending the dominion of justice and reason, and gradually contracting within the narrowest possible limits the domain of brutal force and arbitrary will.

As connected with moral, as minister at the altars of justice, you are devoted to that science whose aim and end is the attainment of truth, and the repression of vice and your influence is felt through all the frame work of society. The Hon. F. Carroll Brewster eloquently said: "Good social, and noblest profession on earth. The study and administration of human law is second only in dignity and importance to the study of that Divine Code which is the source of all this world's jurisprudence."

Notwithstanding the great progress which has been made, the profession has fresh duties to perform, new victories to win no less important than those already achieved. Your fathers laid the foundation of the law broad and deep and strong, and you, holding yourselves scholars for a lower school, are proceeding earnestly "in quest of essential justice, and under the guidance of a reason proud of its imperial sovereignty," shaping forward and upward, improving and beautifying the grand temple which they erected, until it shall conform to the advancing spirit of commercial and political condition of the people, and exhibit the perfect symmetry of original justice with the infinite variety of human concerns—seem to be careless of their traditional glory, careless of the advantages to be derived from organization, local, State and National. When earnest, honest and fearless associations shall be formed, and work together for the same end, then the spirit of reform will be promoted, the character and morality of the profession elevated, and improved, and the dignity of the American bar advanced.

As members of so noble a profession, and as officers of courts of justice, you are conservators of the liberties, the lives and the characters of the people, and the legal guardians of their firesides and their altars. As such officers of the courts, we shall be unable to separated from, as well as nearly allied to, those of the judge, it is exceedingly important—a matter of universal concern—that the profession, as a body, should be no less elevated in moral sentiment than in legal learning; that they should be not only capable and profound in the principles, rules and technicalities of their noble science, but eminently fitted to worthily fill and maintain in the future, as in the past, their lofty position of influence and usefulness in moulding the popular will, in making and administering the laws, shaping the domestic and foreign policy of the Government, and promoting progress in literature, art and science.

The judge is a lawyer elevated to the bench, and he derives support and strength from the bar.

A distinguished judge of one of our federal courts said that "the judiciary reflects the lustre of the bar." Lord Bacon said, in substance, that a wise judge will light his torch at every man's candle. With both he has the intimately allied, they should never stand in antagonism to each other. In this country, more than in all others, the cause of justice and of right is the popular cause. The leadership of that cause, says Professor Greenleaf, is, to a large degree, with the Bar and the Judiciary. He only is fit to be numbered there who holds his learning, his labors and his eloquence at the service of the injured and the oppressed, and who everywhere proves himself the friend of order and the defender of peace and justice. None other can be in truth an *amicus curiæ*.

You well know that in the rugged paths of professional trials "he will as in all other pursuits, temptation proffers its forbidden fruit,

"Fair to the eye, inviting to the taste."

and that some partake of it, forgetting that the path of virtue is the path of honor. But it would be as unjust to denounce the profession, as a body, for the fault of an individual member as to pronounce the press a failure and a curse because of occasional libels, that exceptional cases, have disgraced their callings, and to denounce and condemned incurable of justice for ignominious crimes committed as well against the liberty of the press as against society. And it would be equally as just and absurd to denounce Evangelical Christianity because some who minister at her altars have stolen "the livery of the Court of Heaven to serve the devil in."

Justice Daniel Agnew, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a late case which arose in our own county, thus forcibly and eloquently maintains the honor, dignity and responsibility of our profession and the worthiness of its members:

"The office of an attorney at law is a highly honorable one, as well as one of great importance to society. The well-conceived rules of a high code of civilization require the profession of the law as a distinct calling; one to be exercised by men duly trained for the long course of study, and qualified by skill and learning to understand, protect and assert the rights of others, who by reason of the state of society, or their own inability, cannot act for themselves. As property increases, and new forms of it are developed, new institutions created for its management; and as the business of society multiplies, interweaves and expands, and wealth and luxury follow in the train of commerce and the arts, the relations of men become more and more complicated, and render the profession of the lawyer indispensable and important. Integrity as well as skill and learning is essential to the character of the profession, and it becomes the duty of the Bench, as well of the Bar itself, to preserve that character in its highest state, as a means of usefulness, and of answering the true end of a profession so honorable and at the same time so needful. Not only do the temptations of some, the ignorance of others, and even the discredit occasionally brought upon the office by unworthy members, we are glad to know that the Bar is filled with many worthy men, and that a true and confidence almost unlimited is justly reposed in it by the public."

Although battling with you on your efforts for the elevation of professional character, I do not wish to be understood as conceding that the former days were better than the present. On the contrary, I believe that the bar of to-day is at the van in the grand march of human progress, making and administering the law in the interest of a broader benevolence and more enlightened Christianity than that which characterized any age of the past.

Christianity, without the spiritual artillery of European countries, is a part of the common law of our commonwealth, and we point with pride and satisfaction to our organic law which declares that "all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences." Law and liberty work consistently together. The immortal principles of science and the blessings of civil liberty are inseparably associated with the care and patronage of the professors of the law. Chief Justice Gibson, speaking of our profession, says: "As a class they are supposed to be, and in fact have always been, the vindicators of individual rights and the fearless asserters of the principles of civil liberty, existing where alone they can exist, in a government not of parties or of men, but of laws."

Arthur Helps, author of "The Spanish Conquest in America," in an earlier work entitled "Companions of my Solitude," says: "I observe that the first Spanish colonists in America were borne to the government, begging them not to allow lawyers to come to the colony." These same Spanish colonists were adventurers and vagabonds, cut-throats and oppressors. In their mad hunt after wealth, in their oppressions and terrible barbarities, lawyers would have been no use. Where law and justice are unknown, lawyers and courts are superfluous. His organization was entered into the consideration of the first Spanish colonists in America. They wanted peace; they knew not the distinctions of things, as Pat wrote to his brother in Ireland was the rule in "free America"—No hangin' for stalin'."

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## CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

**The Sufferings of a Supposed Widow the basis of Sensational Charitable Appeals.**

Some days ago we stated that a number of confidence operators had arrived in the city, and on Saturday a young man, one of the brotherhood, succeeded in deceiving a number of persons residing on the hills above Pleasant Valley. He was well posted in their names and gulled them by telling a pitiful tale of the sufferings of a poor widow living in the Valley below, whom he represented to be in very destitute circumstances. He stated that two of her children had been carried off by scarlet fever the previous night, and that she had not the wherewithal to bury them. He also stated that her immediate neighbors had been contributing to the extent of their ability during the illness of the children, and that now their resources being exhausted, they had empowered him to call and solicit aid among the richer endowed with this world's goods than they were. His appeals were successful, and during the day he had no less than twenty-five recipient of quite a large sum of money. Two of the ladies to whom application had been made were interested in the case and determined to give other aid. To that end they provided themselves with baskets well filled with provisions and clothes, and dispatched them by a colored servant of one of the families to the house of the suffering widow; but alas, she could not be found, and inquiries throughout the neighborhood discover any trace of her ever having inhabited thereabouts.

It is hard for the charitable to turn a deaf ear to appeals such as these, yet in these days of imposture such seems to be the only course left for self-protection, and while the innocent will suffer with the guilty, it is the only method to pursue except in well authenticated cases.

**Real Estate Transfer.**

The following deeds were admitted to record since our last report in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

Alex. Boyd to Godfried Rothy, August 1, 1870: 80x120 feet on Cross Street, borough of Elizabeth, buildings..... $1,150

James Ahern to Michael Joyce, March 31, 1871; lot No. 30, John Anderson plan of lots in West Mansfield, Robinson township, buildings..... 1,000

Henry Oxenbart to Philip Stinemiller, July 8, 1870; 46x188 feet in McClure township, with buildings..... 1,000

James M. Roberts to James H. Hays, March 31, 1871; 95 acres of land with buildings..... 6,000

Jacob Krumm to Wm. E. Luty, October 31, 1870; 20x90 feet on Nineteenth street, borough of East Birmingham, building..... 2,700

John Kitchen to John Cooper March 8, 1871; 24x120 feet on Western avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny City, building..... 3,000

Gustave A. Thuman to Adolphe Zutzman, March 1, 1871; 20 by 101 feet on Caldwell street, city of Pittsburgh..... $3,000

Robert Cunningham to James H. Hays, March 31, 1871; lot No. 54 in R. Cunningham's plan of lots of Williamsburgh..... 1,000

Wm. Dusenberry to John Payne, March 31, 1871; 135 acres and 56 perches of land in Jefferson township, with buildings..... $450

Wm. Mazet et al, to Mary T. Lowe, March 10, 1871; 1 acre of land in Oakland township, now Pittsburgh..... $4,500

Jacob Hays to Wm. J. Flynn, March 31, 1871; lot No. 132, in David Green's plan of lots in Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings..... $700

## THE OLD TROUBLE.

**The Division of the Third Ward School Property—The Matter at last Before the Courts.**

The trouble in regard to the division of the school property of the "old Third" ward has been revived again, and is now before the Courts. It came up Saturday in the Court of Common Pleas, in the shape of a petition signed by the Board of School Directors of the Third ward, asking the court to appoint reviewers to determine the value of the property owned by the ward in common by the two wards. It will be remembered that the old Third ward, in the division of the new ward was numbered Tenth. The act authorizing the division provided that the property purchased with funds to constitute one district, and remain so until April 1st, 1871, each ward, however, electing a school board to manage the schools in the ward, provided that at the time mentioned, if the two Boards failed to agree upon the value of the property, a board of reviewers should be appointed to make a fair valuation. By the act consolidating the city for educational purposes the time for the separation of the wards was extended until 1881, but that clause was finally repealed, leaving the time as originally fixed. The petitioners aver that they called a meeting and requested the members of the Fifth ward Board to meet them for the purpose of making a valuation of the property. That the meeting was to have been held Friday evening last, but none of the Board were present, or in an appearance. They further aver that they are satisfied that the Fifth ward Board will not meet with them for the purpose of agreeing upon a valuation, and that no agreement can be made. They therefore asked the Court to appoint three disinterested persons, not residents of the districts, to appraise the value of the property and fix the amount or proportion that should be paid by the Third ward Board to the Fifth ward, the property being located in the Fifth ward.

The Court granted the petition, and appointed Messrs. Richard Hayes, John Wilkinson and Robert Miller as the viewers to make the appraisement.

**Two Headed Girl.**

From our exchanges at different places we find that Philadelphia is not the only place that has gone crazy over the Two Headed girl.

The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The double-headed girl, the giantess and giant continue to attract to the Masonic Temple immense throngs of persons. The double-headed girl converses with two persons at once, and sings most beautifully. The public should visit these wonders while the opportunity presents itself."

The Washington Republican says:

"The concourse of men and women in this combination drew crowded houses again yesterday, both afternoon and evening, at Odd Fellows Hall. The double-headed girl is the most novel and most wonderful that our citizens have ever had the opportunity to witness. This afternoon and evening the last exhibitions will be given, and we advise all to go and see the wonder, as we are sure that no such curious combination will ever visit this city again. Captain M. V. Bates and Miss Annie Swan, give performances during the reception. Go and see them, and be sure to bring the little ones and you will thank us for this advice."

The wonder appears to-day for the first time in Masonic Hall. See card in amusement column for particulars.

**Before Alderman Strain.**

John Mertz made oath before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging Henry Kennewey with assault and battery. The prosecutor who is a farmer and living in Butler county, alleges that he came to the city some time ago to dispose of some cattle and was met by the defendant who gave him a thrashing. A warrant was issued.

Mr. McGaughey: Hails from Greene county, and states that as he was passing by the corner of Fifth and Grant streets on Saturday, he saw a colored man named John Doran standing on a ladder washing the windows of Abel's drug store. Observing that the foot of the ladder was near the gutter, he suggested that Doran had better descend and place it in a more secure place, otherwise he would likely be a fall in a few days. Doran did descend, but instead of availing himself of the kind suggestion, turned, it is alleged, and struck him in the face, as alleged. Alderman Strain has issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Mrs. Mary Peebles, a grocer of Lawrenceville, appeared before Alderman Strain, on Saturday, and filed information charging Ellen Kearns with malicious mischief. She alleges that Ellen, who is a servant, came to his place and represented that her mistress had sent her to borrow four dollars, as her husband was about started to go to Cleveland. The accused was arrested and when brought to the Alderman made such pitiful appeals for mercy that the suit was withdrawn on her promising to sin in like manner no more.

**Ocean Travel in 1870**

A recent number of the London *